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NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE. V.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Fissidens decipiens has been giving a great deal of trouble, and masquerading under various names indicating that it is doubtful and deceitful, as well as possessed of other well-marked characters. Its synonymy seems to be as follows:

Fissidens dubius Beauv. Prod. 57. 1805?

Skitophyllum marginatum La Pyl. Desv. Journ. Bot. 4:163. 1814.

Skitophyllum adiantoides marginatus La Pyl. 2. c. 4:164. 1814.

F. adiantoides marginatus Brid. Bryol. Univ. 2:704. 1827.

F. cristatus Wils. Hook. Journ. Bot. 9:294. 1857?

F. decipiens De Not. Cronaca briol. ital. 2:98. 1866.

F. rupestris Wils. Musci Brit. no. 311, Jäg. Enum. Fiss. 25. 1869.

F. Floridanus L. & J. Proc. Am. Acad. 14:137. 1879. Man. 83. 1884.

Of the names given above, the first, second and third were founded on the same specimens collected in America by Beauvois, but without record of the type locality. The specimens were also sterile, and La Pylaie states that they do not appear to differ from *Fissidens adiantoides*, except in their shorter stems, and the remarkably hyaline border of their leaves, which are otherwise the same, having the serrate apex. He referred them to this species as a variety, but cites the name given by Beauvois and his description. When Dr. Barnes was studying the genus he made an effort to see the types, but failed to find them: the cotypes may exist at Paris in the Herbarium of La Pylaie.

Fissidens cristatus was described from specimens collected in the Khasia Mts. of India at an altitude of 5,000 ft., and the specimens have strongly recurved leaves. They appear to be somewhat different, and may prove to be a good species. They are larger and coarser than *F. decipiens* and the leaves have larger cells.

Fissidens decipiens was described from Italian specimens, of which there are authentic duplicates from the type locality in the Jaeger herbarium. In studying some specimens from Florida it struck me that the descriptions of *F. decipiens* and *F. Floridanus* did not differ materially, so I wrote to Kew asking for comparisons. Both Mr. C. H. Wright and Mr. E. S. Salmon agree that they are the same species. *Fissidens Floridanus* has not been known in America for twenty years, and there are no specimens preserved in the James Herbarium, but authentic specimens were sent to Schimper and are now at Kew. This disposes of another superfluous name, and renders it more than probable that the oldest name belonging to this species is *Fissidens dubius*, Beauv. New York Botanical Garden.

NOTES ON SOME NORTH AMERICAN MOSSES. II.

JULES CARDOT.

GRIMMIA LAMELLOSA C. Müll. in Bot. Zeit., 318, 1854.

Limpricht cites erroneously this name as a synonym for *G. alpestris*

Schleich. From the examination of an original specimen of *G. lamellosa* collected by J. Lange at the Lake Espingo, Pryenees, it appears clearly that this moss is the same that Limpricht thirty-five years later described as *G. subsulcata* sp. nova (Laubmoose, i. 757). It has been collected in Montana by Holzinger, and in Idaho by Leiberg and Sandberg. (See Bot. Gaz. XXX, 18, and BRYOLOGIST, V, 14).

PAPILLARIA PENDULA R. & C.

A synonym of this species is *Neckera capilliramea* C. Müll. from Java. I have also specimens from China, Japan and Formosa; the Japanese specimens (Faurie, ser. 2, Nos. 1147, 1182, 1613) have been related to *Papillaria Wallichii* (DeC.) R. & C., a somewhat doubtful species from Nepaul, Java and Sumatra, I have not been able to see the type of *Neckera Wallichii* DeC. (*Hypnum* Brid., *Meteorium* Mitt.) from Nepaul, but the *P. Wallichii* from the Malayan Archipelago, although very near to *P. pendula*, differs from it by its stronger habit, its patent subcompressed branches, its broader leaves and its narrower and more papillose areolation.

The synonymy of *Papillaria pendula* is therefore as follows:

Meteorium ? pendulum Sulliv. Musci and Hep. of the U. S. 681 (81) 1856.
Neckera capilliramea C. Müll., in Bot. Zeit. 237, 1859.

Meteorium pendulum Sulliv. Icon. Musc. 117, t. 73, 1864. L. & J. Man.
286, 1884.

Papillaria capilliramea Jaeg. Ad. 11, 168, 1879.

Papillaria pendula R. & C., in Rev. Bryol. 11, 1893 Musci Amer. Sept.
45, 1893.

Floribundaria capilliramea Fleisch. Musci Arch, Ind. No. 234, 1902.

ANOMODON TOCCOÆ Sulliv. & Lesq.

To my mind this moss is generically distinct from *Anomodon* by its different areolation, formed of well distinct cells nearly uniform, quite smooth, with firm thick and pellucid walls, and also by its stronger nerve which is very flexuous above. The section name *Herpetineuron* C. Müll. is well appropriated, and must be used as generic name, and *A. Toccoæ* must be called *Herpetineuron Toccoæ* Card. Another species of the same genus is *H. Wichuræ* (Brother.) Card., from Japan. As to the synonymy and distribution of *H. Toccoæ*, see Mr. Salmon's paper in Jour. of Bot. XXXIV, 273.

THUIDIUM GLAUCINUM (Mitt.) Borsch. & Lac. Bryol. Jav. 11, 117, t. CCXXII, 1865.

Leskea glaucina Mitt. Musci Ind Orient. 133, 1859.

This is a most interesting addition to the American bryology. Lately in revising the numerous North American specimens of the *Tamariscinum* group in my herbarium I found some specimens collected in Louisiana by the late Rev. Mr. Langlois, which proved to be different from all the European and North American species, in the stem leaves being ovate-lanceolate, broadly, shortly and obtusely acuminate, and the broader, more concave, obtuse branch leaves. The same characters also distinguish this

plant from the Central American *T. Antillarum* Besch. and *T. miradoricum* Jaeg., but I found that it agrees with *T. glaucinum* (Mitt.) Borch. & Lac., a species widely distributed throughout the Malayan Archipelago, Formosa, Japan, Ceylon, Assam and Himalaya.

Rev. Mr. Langlois' labels indicate the following localities and dates for this species: No. 180, Bois de Lafayette, Sept. 25, 1885; No. 264, Forêt de Lafayette, May 6, 1887; No. 436, Pinieres de Covington, July 18, 1885; No. 860, Abita, St. Tammany Co., Nov. 27, 1891. No. 436 bears some perichætia and young pedicels, and No. 264 numerous male flowers. The form from Louisiana rather differs from the Asiatic plant by the stronger nerve of the stem leaves and by the less denticulate branch leaves, covered on the back with lower papillæ. It may constitute a var. *ludovicianum* Card.

Charleville, France, Jan. 15, 1905.

ADDITIONS TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF LONG ISLAND.

G. C. WOOD.

The following species of Lichens which have been found and determined by Mrs. Carolyn W. Harris and myself have not hitherto been included in Jeliffe's or any other check list of Long Island Lichens:

- **Cetraria lacunosa*, Ach., on trees. Cold Spring Harbor.
- **Cetraria aurescens*, Tuckerm., on trees. Cold Spring Harbor.
- **Evernia furfuracea*, (L.) Mann. Cold Spring Harbor.
- **Parmelia saxitalis*, var. *sulcata*, Nyl., on trees. Cold Spring Harbor.
- **Parmelia perforata* (Jaeg.) Ach., on trees. Cold Spring Harbor.
- **Physcia obscura* (Ehrh.) Nyl. Rocks. Cold Spring Harbor.
- Usnea barbata* var. *florida* (Fr.) on trees. Cold Spring Harbor.
- Pertusaria pustulata* (Ach.) Nyl., on trees. Jamaica.
- Pertusaria glomerata* (Ach.) Schaer., on trees. Jamaica.
- C. caespiticia* (Pers.) Fl. Ground. Jamaica.
- C. fimbriata* (L.) Fr., on earth. Jamaica.
- C. decortica*, Floerk., on earth. Jamaica.
- C. macilenta* (Ehrh.) Hoffm., Flushing, Jamaica. Common.
- C. cariosa* (Ach.) Spreng., on earth. Flushing. Common.
- C. fimbriata* var. *tubaeformis* Fr., on earth. Flushing.
- C. verticillata* var. *evoluta* Fr., on earth. Flushing.
- C. squamosa* Hoffm., on earth. Flushing.
- **Graphis scripta* var. *gracilens* Nyl. Cold Spring Harbor.

Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Determined by Mrs. Carolyn W. Harris.

NOTES ON VERMONT BRYOPHYTES.

A. J. GROUT.

Since Mr. C. D. Howe published his list of Vermont Hepaticæ in 1899, several other workers have taken up the study of the hepatics of our state. Of these Dr. Alexander W. Evans has done the most work, and his notes in